

652 shift to the left • show

or transfer from one thing or place to another — see CHLORIDE
SHIFT

shift to the left *n*: alteration of an Arneth index by an increase of immature leukocytes in the circulating blood

shift to the right *n*: alteration of an Arneth index by an increase in mature or overage leukocytes in the circulating blood

Shi-ga bacillus \ˈshē-gə-*n*: a widely distributed but chiefly tropical bacillus of the genus *Shigella* (*S. dysenteriae*) that causes dysentery in man and monkeys

Shiga, Kiyoshi (1870–1957), Japanese bacteriologist. Shiga is best known for the discovery in 1897 of a bacillus that causes dysentery. Originally the bacterium was classified in the genus *Bacillus*, but in 1919 along with several other species it was placed in the genus *Shigella*, which was named in honor of Shiga.

shi-gel-la \ˈshi-ˈgel-ə-*n* 1 *cap*: a genus of nonmotile aerobic bacteria of the family Enterobacteriaceae that form acid but no gas on many carbohydrates and that cause dysenteries in animals and esp. man 2 *pl* -gel-lae \-ē-*also* -gellas: any bacterium of the genus *Shigella*

shig-el-lo-sis \ˌshig-ə-ˈlō-səs-*n*, *pl* -lo-ses \-ˈlō-,sēz-*n*: infection with or dysentery caused by bacteria of the genus *Shigella*

shi-kim-ic acid \ˈshi-,kim-ik-*n*: a crystalline acid $C_7H_{10}O_5$ that is formed as a precursor in the biosynthesis of aromatic amino acids and of lignin

shin \ˈshin-*n*: the front part of the leg below the knee

shin-bone \ˈshin-ˈbōn-, -bōn-*n*: TIBIA

shin-er \ˈshī-nər-*n*: BLACK EYE

shin-gles \ˈshīp-ˈgəlz-*n* *pl* but *sing* in *constr*: HERPES ZOSTER

shin-splints \ˈshīn-,splīn(t)s-*n* *pl* but *sing* in *constr*: painful injury to and inflammation of the tibial and toe extensor muscles or their fasciae that is caused by repeated minimal traumas (as by running on a hard surface)

ship fever \ˈshīp-*n*: TYPHUS 1

ship-ping fever *n*: any of several febrile diseases of domestic animals: as *a*: a highly fatal form of hemorrhagic septicemia marked by high fever and pneumonia and occurring chiefly in cattle and sheep under conditions of unusual exposure or exhaustion *b*: a contagious febrile virus disease of the horse marked by septicemia, inflammation of mucous surfaces, and pulmonary involvement

ship rat *n*: a rat (as the brown rat or roof rat) that frequently infests ships

shiv-er \ˈshiv-ər-*vi*: to undergo trembling: experience rapid involuntary muscular twitching esp. in response to cold

shiver *n*: an instance of shivering

shivering *n* 1: an act or action of one that shivers 2: a constant abnormal twitching of various muscles in the horse that is prob. due to sensory nerve derangement

1shock \ˈshāk-*n* 1: a sudden or violent disturbance in the mental or emotional faculties 2: a state of profound depression of the vital processes of the body characterized by pallor, rapid but weak pulse, rapid and shallow respiration, restlessness, anxiety or mental dullness, nausea or vomiting associated with reduced total blood volume and low blood pressure and subnormal temperature resulting usu. from severe esp. crushing injuries, hemorrhage, burns, or major surgery (the patient was admitted to the hospital in ~) 3: sudden stimulation of the nerves or convulsive contraction of the muscles accompanied by a feeling of concussion that is caused by the discharge through the animal body of electricity from a charged body — compare ELECTRO-SHOCK THERAPY

2shock *vt* 1: to cause to undergo a physical or nervous shock 2: to subject to the action of an electrical discharge

shock lung *n*: a condition of severe pulmonary edema associated with shock

shock organ *n*: an organ or part that is the principal site of an allergic reaction (the varied symptomatology of the allergic states depends . . . on the shock organ involved —*Therapeutic Notes*)

shock therapy *n*: the treatment of mental disorder by the artificial induction of coma or convulsions through use of drugs or electricity — called also *convulsive therapy*, *shock treatment*; see ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY

shock treatment *n*: SHOCK THERAPY

shoe boil \ˈshū-*n*: a soft swelling on the elbow of a horse caused by irritation (as from bruising in lying down)

shoot \ˈshūt-*vt* *shot* \ˈshāt-; **shoot-ing** 1: to give an injection to 2: to take or administer (as a drug) by hypodermic needle

shoot-ing *adj*: characterized by sudden sharp piercing sensations (<~ pains>)

Shope papilloma \ˈshōp-*also* Shope's papilloma \ˈshōps-*n*: a transmissible fibrous tumor of cottontail rabbits of which the transmitting agent is believed to be a specific nucleoprotein that behaves as a pathogenic virus in wild rabbits but an innocuous plasmagene in domestic ones

Shope, Richard Edwin (1901–1966), American pathologist. Shope was the first to isolate an influenza virus, the first to establish the feasibility of animal immunization against influenza, and the first to explain the cause of the pandemic of Spanish influenza following World War I. During the 1920s and 1930s he demonstrated that pseudorabies is caused by a virus for which pigs act as intermediate hosts. In 1933, while studying tumors in cottontail rabbits, he discovered a virus causing similar growths in domestic rabbits that can eventually become malignant. This discovery marked the first time that a potentially cancerous tumor was shown to be caused by a virus.

short bone \ˈshōrt-*n*: a bone (as of the tarsus or carpus) that is of approximately equal length in all dimensions

short ciliary nerve *n*: any of 6 to 10 delicate nerve filaments of parasympathetic, sympathetic, and general sensory function that arise in the ciliary ganglion and innervate the smooth muscles and tunics of the eye — compare LONG CILIARY NERVE

shortness of breath *n*: difficulty in drawing sufficient breath: labored breathing

short-nosed cattle louse *n*: a large bluish broad-bodied and short-headed louse of the genus *Haematopinus* (*H. eurysternus*) that attacks domestic cattle

short posterior ciliary artery *n*: any of 6 to 10 arteries that arise from the ophthalmic artery or its branches, pass to the posterior part of the eyeball while surrounding the optic nerve, and enter or divide into branches entering the sclera to supply the choroid and the ciliary processes — compare LONG POSTERIOR CILIARY ARTERY

short saphenous vein *n*: SAPHENOUS VEIN b

short sight *n*: MYOPIA

short-sight-ed \ˈshōrt-ˈsīt-əd-*adj*: NEARSIGHTED

short-sight-ed-ness *n*: MYOPIA

short-term memory *n*: memory that involves recall of information for a relatively short time (as a few seconds) (<short-term memory is involved when a phone number is remembered just long enough to dial it>)

short-wave \ˈshōrt-ˈwāv-*n* 1: a radio wave having a wavelength between 10 and 100 meters 2: electromagnetic radiation having a wavelength equal to or less than that of visible light

shortwave diathermy *n*: diathermy in which wavelengths of about 11 meters are employed

shortwave therapy *n*: SHORTWAVE DIATHERMY

short-wind-ed \-ˈwīn-dəd-*adj*: affected with or characterized by shortness of breath

shot \ˈshāt-*n*: an injection of a drug, immunizing substance, nutrient, or medicament (<a flu ~>)

shoul-der \ˈshōl-dər-*n* 1: the laterally projecting part of the human body formed of the bones and joints by which the arm is connected with the trunk and the muscles covering them 2: the two shoulders and the upper part of the back — usu. used in *pl.*

shoulder blade *n*: SCAPULA

shoulder girdle *n*: PECTORAL GIRDLE

shoulder-hand syndrome *n*: pain in and stiffening of the shoulder followed by swelling and stiffening of the hand and fingers often associated with or following myocardial infarction

shoulder joint *n*: the ball-and-socket joint of the humerus and the scapula

shoulder separation *n*: a dislocation of the shoulder at the acromioclavicular joint

show \ˈshō-*n* 1: a discharge of mucus streaked with blood from the vagina at the onset of labor 2: the first appearance of